

CULTIVATING GANJA AND MAKING HASHISH

Marijuana, Ganja, and Hashish are all products from the cannabis plant. The method of cultivation employed determines the quality of your harvest. Contrary to what you may have heard, especially from governmental sources, even seeds from Midwest wild weed or European hemp can be cultivated into ganja. It just takes longer with seeds from lower resin (THC) quality plants.

The first step to growing dynamite stash is the cutting of all male plants as soon as they have been detected (see center layout) and the pruning of the large "shade" leaves on the remaining females. This procedure is followed in India, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Morocco, Mexico (sin Semilla—Spanish for seed-less), America—everywhere ganja and hashish are produced. Here's the scoop! After approximately 9 weeks growth the females ready themselves to propagate the species by making seeds. Inconspicuous flowers are produced with bracts and pistils to receive the pollen from the male plants. The female plants protect these vital areas with glands that secrete a resinous cooling goo called Tetrahydrocannabinol. In fields of male and female plants, the female receives the male pollen into her pistils, becomes satisfied, and devotes her remaining energy to nourishing the seeds. However, when there are no male plants in the area, the females remain in heat waiting for the male pollen—the pistils turning a throbbing sensuous red, the bracts releasing a very pungent fragrant scent, and begin profusely dripping the resinous "cosmic come" juice of love. The harvest is near. However, cultivating ganja isn't quite that easy because Cannabis is a very highly developed intelligent plant which is HERMAPHRODITIC, that is both male and female plants are capable of growing the opposite (secondary sex) sex organs thus fertilizing itself to produce seeds. So consequently the ganja cultivator must be with the plants daily, snipping the sepals and stamens (a plant vasectomy) to prevent pollination—as the fewer seeds produced the higher the quality of the ganja. It is virtually impossible to prevent at least a few seeds from being produced—even in the finest of hashish one occasionally encounters a seed—these seeds are precious and each subsequent year the plants will have less tendency to produce seeds and more tendency to make the sweet resin.

Indian charas, Nepalese, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Lebanese hashish are all made from ganja plants. Hashish is simply the clear sticky resinous goo (THC) which flows mainly from the female bract resin glands (there are also resin glands on the male sepals and general leaves and stems, but not as many).

The trick of making hashish is to separate the resin from the other plant material. With high quality ganja plants, one runs the hands up the flowering tops with the resin adhering to the skin which is scraped and the resin is molded into hash patties. Or the tops can be finely crushed, unwanted particles removed, and the remaining dust can be molded into patties with a little help from some ganja oil.

MIDWEST WILD OR HOW TO TURN AN ORDINARY PLANT INTO A SUPER STONER

Having come from the hemp regions of Russia over the Bering Strait, the American Indian cultivated a plant now known as Cannabis. But historians will tell you that Cannabis was brought to America in 1632 by the New England colonists. It would be closer to the truth to say that the first pilgrim had some in his back pocket while stepping upon the Plymouth Rock in 1620. Our first colonists were rebels and knew quite well the secrets of Cannabis. From the diary of George Washington, our first president writes "Take ye the hemp seed and sow everywhere." Ole George knew that this was one of the finest plants known to humans as Cannabis' reputation of serving our needs down through the centuries is quite excellent. Few plants can even begin to compete with Cannabis because Cannabis can be grown for (1) fiber—rope—twine—clothes—blankets—firewood (2) the nutritious seed used to feed humans and other animals. (3) the non-volatile seed oil used in cooking and oil paints. (4) the leaves and flowering tops for medicines and euphoric highs.

Consequently Cannabis seed from the finest European hemp was brought to Virginia in 1649 and the plant rapidly spread through Kentucky (harvested 80,000 lbs. in 1840 and was the state's main cash crop up until 1915) and Tennessee into the central and midwestern plains. This entire region is well suited for Cannabis and the plant has spread wild for over 300 years.

So sportsfans—all the wild "marijuana" plants that you see growing throughout the midwest are actually descendants of the finest European hemp and this explains why the plant yields such a weak high.

The cultivation techniques for growing Cannabis Hemp and Cannabis Marijuana are radically different. When growing hemp the male plants are more desirable and are given a huge amount of water enabling this "WEED" to grow very tall. A 30 foot hemp crop is common. However when cultivating Cannabis for the euphoric resin (THC—Cannabis Marijuana), the female plant is more desirable because the little seed pod leaves (Bracts) have the thickest concentration of resin glands and a good strong sun will make more resin flow through these glands. Because of hereditary considerations, it is important to plant seeds from your most primo stash and start a new crop in this manner.

However if you come across a wild field or have a few wild plants of your own, you can easily turn that hemp into high quality resinous live plants.

As soon as possible cut all male plants except those to be used as "seeders." Each plant needs the maximum amount of sunshine so leave a good 3 square feet between plants—cut the weaker females and give the remaining plants room to sweat out the resin. Next cut the lower "sucker" branches from the ground up to about 2 feet or higher. Most likely your plants have a bushy appearance from heavy leaf growth. These leaves shade themselves and DECREASE THC resin production. There are 8 times as many resin glands in the female "bract" leaves than the lower shade leaves. So prune your plants of a good majority of these shade leaves and let the light come shining in. If you think the females are starting to flower, all the shade leaves can be removed enabling the sun to beat directly on the BRACTS.

If this same procedure is repeated every year, one can turn midwest wild or even European hemp into fine quality marijuana in about 5 to 7 years.

Keep on and Let it Grow.